per cent for all bills having a longer lowest rate for first class paper.

before to run. These prices are, moreover, the lowest rate for first class paper. The total change in the Bank system, therefore, rely-something more than the ostendible result of augmentate, by let 2 per cent, the price which merchants must pay for accommodation. When 6 and 7 per cent are charged for the counts at the minimum rate and for unexceptionable bills, the institution consequence must be, that an enformous mass of seconstruction which, or der ordinary circumstances, would be considered pertectly age, and readily negetiable, could be not be considered pertectly age and product of commerce must, there is age a lysis caused in many circles of commerce must, there is re, be enormous.

These ordinary conditions the precautious now adopted by the Bank of Directors would have similed the approach of some in many and accommended and an extensive the second of the superior of the second of the seco

search to called precipitate. Although the minimum rate had been increased on the previous Wednesday, the demand for advances actained no visite check, and the drain of gold proceeded traris, it not quite, as rapidly use ere. It was clear, therefore that the Continental requirements for buildon could not be stopped by a price of 5 per cent; and the Directors have therefore wisely determ and to charge a higher rate. If the new price can check the continent of gold, we shall be relieved from some survivy touching the supply for home purposes. If not, it will, at all events, he a consolution to know that the foreigner has paid higher palce and that the British leaders have secured a latter groft up in their advances, for the benefit of themselves primarily, but ultimately of the country at large.

A shape hour before the amountement of the enhancement in the Binck rate, a telegraphic dispatch from Parls reported that the Directors of the French Bank had resolved to give no discount for commercial paper of any description, having more than 66 days to run. The connection between the bondon and Money market is now so close that the great monetary establishments of the two markets and may be almost as it beat with the same pulse. The stringest rui whopted at 10 colock in Parls would have thrown a vact of the two markets are always effected by the same events, and may be almost an in beat with the same pulse. The stringest rui whopted at 10 colock in Parls would have thrown a vact mass of paper—irreprocable in quality, but inconvenient in quantity—upon the London market. In anticipation of this pressure, the English Bank Directors, by 12 colock, adapted no sharm on this side of the Channel. Some further covering the price of money was, indeed, prerecording to the period for which advances were required. The cording to the period for which advances were required. The cording to the period for which advances were required. The cording to the period period, and be accomplished by small mealthments which would have kept

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Corron—The market has been crized by a very hopeful feeling, and with a moderatel demand, a fair business has been transacted at very fire. The sales—including 250 Pernambucos at 7d., 50 Bi 6/2624, 300 Exyptians at 6473d., 90 Surats at 4473d., orted 8,000 bales, of whole 2,000 are on speculation an

ported 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 are on speculation and ports.

London public sales.

LASKES AND RUM—No transactions to notice.

FEE—The demand continues steady; 300 bars. Santos by a brought 51/2621, and 156 bars. Babis at 45, per cwt.

E.—The market is without change; the transactions, increases a micrion, comprising 3,000 bags and 959 packets in at 10/2019,9 per cwt.

FFEETER—500 bags have been sold, chiefly at 33/ for 51, ling a small parcel at 38/ per cwt. for two per cent resistances.

thereining a smail parcet.

Scotter Pig Iron.—Our market for warrants closes at 66/92b.

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Saltieter. 1,000 hags refraction 34 were offered, and bought at the eigh price of 36, but there appeared to be buyers at 35/ 35,6.
RUM remains without alteration.
In other articles no material alteration, but speculators show

great desirclination to continue operations.

Tattow—The market is very firm. Town Tallow is quoted by the cash; Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, 51/9-51/6; last tree moults, 50/350/6.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA. ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

[Our first dispatch, notifying us of the arrival of the Teanes.

Bee at New-Orleans, bas not yet come to hand. This, the second dispatch, gives the following latest intelligence from Nicaragus]

Gen. Walker, finding the enemy advancing on Massaya, withdrew the small force there, when the enemy, 4,000 strong, occupied Massaya.

General Walker then left a small force at Granada

and advanced toward Massaya, with 1,000 men, and meeting the enemy on the 12th inst., near the city, repulsed them, driving them back to Massaya, where & battle was fought, lasting until midnight. At daylight a courier arrived from Granada, stating that 1,400 Quaternalans and natives were besieging Granada. Genera! Walker, on receiving this information, immediately marched to the relief of Granada, and arrived on the hights surrounding the city on the morning of the 13th at 10 o'clock, and finding the city barricaded by the whole force of the enemy, he charged upon them and drove them from their posts, capturing their commanders and all their field-pieces and routing them from the city with great slaughter. The total loss of the enemy was eleven hundred. Gen. Walker's loss was sixteen killed and thirty

Gen. Walker would immediately march on Massaya and Leon. His troops were in the highest spirits. The citizens of Granada held the Government build-

ings 22 hours against the forces of the enemy, and were vigorously defending the place when Gen. Walker ar-

Messis, Lawless, Wheeler and Ferguson, American citizens, who have had no connection with Nicaraguan affairs, were murdered by the natives.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA. HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 29—11 p. m.
The steamship Arabia, now in her twelfth day from
Liverpool, has not yet been signalled off this port.
Weather calm and hazy.

RAILROAD COLLISION. A cohision cocurred last night on the Great Western Radway, near Thames, between the lightning express frain and a down freight train, occasioned by the misplacement of a switch. The engineer of the express train was slightly injured, but nobody else was hurt.

MARINE DISASTER. The steamship Nashville arrived here late last night, having in tew the bark Maria, of Boston, which was fallen in with, abandoned, 60 miles north of Cape Hat-

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA. Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1856.
The steamer Nisgara sails about 2 o clock this after noon, with 17 passengers for Halitax, and 49 for Liver pool. She will take out \$275,000 in specie.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON. The imports of tereign goods at the port of Bosto for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856, were as follow in An ethan years. In Assert an vessels. \$7,162,005
In Foreign vessels. \$3,083,123

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1856.
Robert Scienciae's cotton and woolen factory, was
totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$80,000. Insured for \$40,000. Nearly 400 hands are thrown out of employment by this fire

THE RECENT ELECTIONS. PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION-[OFFICIAL.] Dem. 1856. Counties. Armstrong Beaver 244 114.....195 927..... Blair —
Bredford —
Bucks 1205 1697..... 400.....656 —....1227 538 Butler 626 Cambria 626 182..... 321 arbon..... 668 Centre.... -Chester 208..... ----- 907 Clarion 646 Clearfield 396 62..... Ciliton 752 -....1699 76.....-261.....251 Crawford..... -Cumberland.... -990.... -2088 -----_..... 930 Greene 604 Huntirgdon = 'Indiana 186..... 165 Jefferson -Larcaster 343..... Lawrence.... -391..... Lehigh Luzerne.... vec ming...... 232 190..... 402 173..... <u>—</u> 72..... <u>—</u>1519 Mercer Mifflu..... -----1519 -----1906 ------561 _____1178 207..... 158 -.....3434 Pike...... 550 Potter.....3237 Somerset..... — Snyder..... — 271..... 585..... Susquehanna 55 342..... 167 610 Fioge..... 610.....

Wyoming..... _____ York..... 882 13.745 32.361 29.659 Total.....24,888 Dem. maj, in '55..11,143 The above figures are official, except the five counties marked with a star, which are reported-Warren

911..... 28 39

32.....

Union.....

Venange..... 33 Warren..... Washington.....

Wayne..... 174 Westmoreland... 347

is probably too high.
Our dispatches of Wednesday say, that official returns are in the office of the Secretary of State from all except Elk and McKean counties, which make the Democratic majority 2,876.

The latest reports claim a Democratic majority of three in the Legislature on joint ballot. The Congressmen are: Democrats, 15; Opposition, 10.

OHIO.

The returns from this State are backward. We

	es official, as follows:		1855		
Counties. Dem.	Rep.	K. N.	Dem.	Rep.	K. N
Shelby 1844	1.185	45	1,077	305	20
Fairfield 3,099	1,631	584	2,674	2,174	5
Meproe 2,426	895	270.	1,876	1,451	2
Logan	1,942	205	792	1.326	32
Tuscarawas 2,566	2,874		2,144	2,552	3
Allen	1,339	45	907	1,235	2
Wayne 2,795	2,311		2,561	2,421	2
Rose	2,290	677	1.9(26)	2,160	52
Montgomery 4,286	4,157	227	3,423	2,746	405
Franklin 3,619	3,482	456	3.193	2.487	84
Muskingum2,909	2.8:4	1.043	2,208	2.551	996
Madison 566	916	386		562	573
Scioto1,262	447		1.050	1.042	441
Highland 1,915	1.845	721	1.343	1,209	1,250
Lawrence 632	700	592.	747	1.092	Sat
Hamilton 11,877	8,554	6.064	.12.226	4,516	6,48
Butlet 3, 160	2,362	240	2,895	1,960	340
Pike 1,003	520	347	9.17	641	211
I IL	- Creary	-	-	Total Control	
Total48,779	40.787	13.117.	.42,414	33,080	12,95

These embrace most of the Democratic strongholds The Republican majority in the State is thought to be over 30,000. Congress: Democrats, 8; Opposition, 13.

INDIANA.

Very little official has been heard from this Statenothing, in fact, worth putting in tabular form. The Democrats claim that they have elected their Gover nor, Judge A. P. Willard, by over 7,000. The Republicans concede about 5,000 The Congressional delegation is probably Democratic 6, Republican 5.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The following persons have been elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, which commences its official exist-ence on the 4th of March next:

Dist.

1. Francis P. Blair, jr., Opp.
2. Anderson, Opp.
2. Anderson, Dem.
3. Samuel Caruthers, Dem.
4. Samuel Caruthers, Dem. ... Arderson. Opp. ... James S. Green, Dem. ... Craig, Dem. 4. Craig, Dem.

1. Samuel R. Curtis, Opp. 12. Timothy Davis, Opp. ARKANSAS.

1. Alfred B. Greenwood, Dem 1 2. Edward A Warner, Dem. MAINE. MAINE

1. John M. Wood, Opp.
2. Charles J. Gilman, Opp.
3. Nehemiah abbott, Opp.
4. Freeman H. Morse, Opp.
5. Jarnel Washburn, Jr., Opp.
6. Stephen C. Foster, Opp.
VERMONT
1. — Walton, Opp.
3. Homer E. Boyce, Opp.
ELORIDA.
1. George S. Hawkins, Dam.

3. Homer F. Boyce, Opp.
FLORIDA.

1. George S. Hawkins, Dem.
FENNSYLVA-VIA

1. Thomas B. Florence, Dem.
2. Edward J. Morris, Opp.
3. James Landy, Dem.
4. H. M. Phillipe, Dem.
5. Owen Jones, Dem.
6. John Hickm D. Dem.
7. Henry Chapman, Dem.
8. J. Glamey Jones, Dem.
9. A. E. Roberts, Opp.
9. John C. Kurkel, Opp.
9. John C. Kurkel, Opp.
12. S. A. Purviance, Opp.
22. S. A. Purviance, Opp.
23. William Stewart, Opp.
24. J. L. Grills, Dom.
25. John Dick, Opp.
16. Geo. H. Pendleton, Dem.
17. Geo. H. Pendleton, Dem.
18. S. Cox, Dem. 1. Geo. H. Pendleton, Dem.
2. Wm. S. Groesbeck, Dem.
5. Lewis D. Campbell, Opp.
4. M. H. Nichols, Opp.
6. J. R. Cockerili, Dem.
7. Aaron Harlan, Opp.
8. Benjamin Stanton, Opp.
9. Judge Hall, Dem.
10. Joseph Miller Dem.
11. Valentine B. Horton, Opp.
1NDIM HIO.

12. S. S. Cox, Dem.
13. John Sherman, Opp.
14. Philemon Bins, Opp.
15. Joseph Burns, Dem.
16. C. B. Tempkins, Opp.
17. Wm. Lawrence, Dem.
18. Benjamin Leiter, Opp.
19. Edward Wade, Opp.
20. Johna R. Giddiuss, Opp.
21. J. A. Bingham, Opp.

Opp INDIANA. 1. James Lockhart, Dem. 2. Wm. H. English, Dem. 3. James Hughes, Dem. 4. James B. Foley, Dem. 5. David Kilgere, Opp. 5. David Kilgere, Opp.
6. J. M. Grigg, Dem.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
4. Preston S. Brooks, Dem.

1. John M'Queen, Dem. 4. Presion S. Brooks, Dem. 2. Wm. Porcher Miles, Dem. 5. James L. Orr, Dem. 3. Lawrence M. Keitt, Dem. 6. William W. Boyce, Dem. RECAPITULATION. Opp.
3 South Carolina 6
Perusylvania 15
2 Ohto 2
5 Indiana 6 Dem. Opp Dem 6 Total 42 CITY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—Orison Blunt is

cominated for Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, in place of Wm. N. Vermilye, declined. Robert W. Chapman is the nominee for Councilman in the XLth District. In the LXth District (Twelfth Ward), John Gillilan is nominated for Councilman.

NEW-YORK CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS .- The Fillmoreites of the Xth District have nominated John Clarke; in the XXIIId District, C. W. Trotter.

The Rev. T. R. Chipman, late Rector of St. George Church, Astoria, L. L. has accepted a unanimous call to the Rectorship of Christ Church, Detroit. He enters upon his duties, on Nov. 1.

ANOTHER GREAT MEETING

THE ACADEMY FULL OF REPUBLICANS. PEECHES OF GOV. CHARLES ROBINSON OF KAN SAS, AND WM. M. EVARTS.

The spacious Academy of Music was crowded to overflowing last night—the occasion of the immense assemblage being the announcement that Gov. Charles Robinson, the Free-State Governor of Kansas, would address the people upon the political aspect of the country. From pit to dome every seat was occupied, while the aisles, behind the circles, and on the stage, all the available space for a standing position, was occupied. Even the spacious amphithea ter, itself sufficiently large to seat over 1,200 people. was crowded to overflowing. The whole number within the building could not have been less than seven thousand, of whom nearly a thousand were ladies. Large numbers were compelled to return to their homes, because of their inability to get within the auditorium. On the stage were arranged the banners and flags of the several Central and Ward Clubs. During the assembling of the audience, a band in the orchestra performed several excellent pieces.

At 71 o'clock, Dr. F. WILLIS FISHER, the President of the Young Men's Republican General Committee, under whose auspices the meeting had been announced, called the meeting to order.

The Frement and Dayton Glee Club, numbering over thirty members, and led by Henry Camp, sang an appropriate and inspiring glee.

Mr. Fisher then rose and spoke as follows:

The Young Men's Republican General Committee though not long organized, is an active working body of young Republicans, and may here congratulate themselves this evening. The numbers present and the interest manifested are a good evidence of the popularity of our cause and a prestige of final success [applause]; and, with unceasing devotion to this cause, and increased efforts toward its success, the haze that now hangs impending over us from an impending October sky will surely be dispelled by the ides of a November sun [Applause]. We have come together to hear a true champion of Freedom [abcers], one who has periled and sacrificed everything in the cause of Liberty. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Gov. Robinson, the Governor elected by the people of Kansas to preside over their destinies.

Gov. Charles Robinson arose and stood for sev though not long organized, is an active working body

Gov. Charles Robinson arose and stood for se eral minutes amid a storm of applause and waving of hats and handkerchiefs over the entire building When this tumultuous of welcome had in a measure subsided, he said:

When this tumultuous of welcome had in a measure subsided, he said:

On the occasion of the election of a President of the United States, once in four years, there is always some great question that agitates the community. Sometimes that question is a tariff; sometimes it may be abank; sometimes it may be the admission of a State; sometimes it may be the quieting of agitation. And so on the present occasion; so in the present canvass there is a great issue before the people. And I wish briefly to speak in regard to that issue. For I feel personally interested in that issue. I feel that the people whom I in part represent here to-night are personally interested in that issue. The question with me is a personal ene, and such that you will pardon me if I take your attention a short time. As I regard this campaign, the issue before us is whether Slavery shall be extended to territory now free, or whether Freedem shall enlarge her borders [Cheers]. What will come before the country during the next four years? What questions will come up in Congress? Will not the application of Kansas for admission into the Union be there? Will not the application of Oregon be there? Will not the application of Minnesota be there? Of Utah, perhaps of New-Mexico, Washington, and Nebraska? May there not be an application for a State down where a certain gentleman by the name of Walker is now residing [Laughter]

ington, and scollars, and another in Texas? May there not be an application for a State down where a certain gentleman by the name of Walker is now residing [Laughter and Cheers]? May there not be an application down south, below our southern frontier, from Cuba? I say in the next four years may not all these questions come up. Then comes the question every time they come up before Congress? Some of them will come up: shall there be Slavery in those new States, or shall there be Freedom? Must not that be the case? Is there any way in which we can get rid of the question? Just so certainly as those new Territories apply for admission into the Union, just so certainly that question will be raised. Well, now then, I feel a personal interest in the decision of this question, so far as the Territory of Kanasas is concerned. I feel a personal interest in the Territory of Kanasas want a Free Stat there [Applause]. A small minority, consisting of the Governor, the Executive and the Judiciary, and perhaps the Army of the United States, and a few others, want Slavery there. Now, then, we want to decide as between two candidates for the Presidency. I don't know but there are three; but I don't consider that there are more than two really before the people [Applause—"No, Gov. Robinson, that's all']. I uncerstand that there are but two. I understand, indeed, that there is another gestleman who has been nominated, but I suppose that every one here, and every one every where else in the United States, believes there is just as much prospect of Mrs. Partington being elected to the Presidency as he [Applause]. I mean no disrespect to the gentleman nor to Mrs. Partington in this remark [Loughter and cheers]. But the main question before us is, Freedom or Slavery to these Territories. And how are the parties arranged—I mean no disrespect to the gentleman nor to Mrs. Partington in this remark [Loughter and cheers]. But the main question before us is, Freedom or Slavery to these Territories. And how are the parties arranged—I mean a Convention at Cincinnati. That Convention indorsed the present Administration; the nominee of that Convention indorsed that indorsement, and said he was a part of it. Then, in order to know how that gentleman will act, we have only to show how this present Administration has acted. Am I correct? ['Yes!'] Well, then, I propose to show you a little now this Administration has acted [Applause]. In the first place, Kansas was considered to be debarred from Slavery. There was a compromise that said Slavery should rever extend there. The first movement in regard to settling Kansas was to repeal the old compromise, in order to remove that obstruction to Slavery. Well, the Democratic party—seme of them, and I don't know but the President—will tell you, "Well, we only removed that so as to give the people a right to

know but the President—will ten you. Weah, we only removed that so as to give the people a right to govern themselves; we are democrats; we don't belong to the aristocratic party; and we don't belong to the old Federal party; now, let the people arrange their own affairs in their own way." Well, that was very plausible: but if they didn't want to introduce Slavery there, there was no necessity they are that they removed it for the for removing it. They say that they removed it to for removing it. They say that they removed it for the purpose of giving the people this right. But the very bill which removed it provided that the President of the United States should appoint the Governor of this Territory—one part of the Government. That very bill provided that the President should appoint the Judiciary—another part of Government. The Governor of the Territory has a veto power equal to two thirds of the Legislature—equal to two thirds of the cher part of the Government. So you see that the people of Kaissas Territory have but one ninth of the Government of the Territory left. That is all the squatter sovereignty there is in the bill, to begin with. Well, we ought to be thankful for small favors, and we thought we would make use of that

up the river I saw in The Missouri Democrat, reports of two public meetings at which resolutions were passed that Slavery should go into the Territo y peaceably if they could have it so, but forcibly if they must I attended meetings where prominent men said that Kansas should be made a Slave State, and to carry it there they would have war to the knife, and the knife to the bilt. These meetings were held in Western Missouri before any Emigrant Aid Company ever was formed. And to this day the New-England Emigrant Aid Company, of which they complained so much, has rever furnished one dollar to aid any man to go to Kansas; they have never paid one man's expenses in going there. Here was a conspiracy formed before the organic act was passed to carry Slavery into the Territory. They got an election, passed their laws increase the organic and we passed the large laws under which you can scarcely breaths. Way a men can't speak ever the late of the high without the passed that he was a complaint to being lishis to be the late of the high without the late of the his seat, and the Marshal could be go up and testify before the Grand Jury. The Governor said that he was exempt from that and could not be arrested; and the Marshal very obediently walks out of the room and makes no attempt to take him into custooy. That is the only justance in which the authority of the Marshal has been denied. No attempt was made even to take the person of Gov. Reeder, and no resistance was offered, and that is all that they had to base this second proclamation upon. Imagine such a thing happening here! Imagine your Governor issuing his proclamation, or the United States Marshal, to all the people of the State of New York to come out, you would say that they were fools and all connected with them. That was all the pretense they had; and even after this, when the Marshal was in Lawrence every day more or less, arresting persons and subpenaing them to appear before the Grand Jury not the sightest resistance was made. These are facts, and yet he issued that proclamation. An army of some \$10 or 1,000 men was then raised, and they bombarded the hote! burned it to the ground, took the printing presses and destroyed them, burned private dwellings, and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property. And all this was done under the laws sanctioned by the President and by his Special Message that he would use the Army and Navy of the United States. Yet still the President retains the Marshal in office and increase his conduct—the Marshal who stole two hundred horses, and who has never returned them to this day. The Marshal is guilty of commencing the business of horse-stealing in Kansas, and the President, by sustaining him, is himself a horse-thief [Cheers, and a Voice—"But he can't steal the wooly horse"]. Men poured in from Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Missouri, and committed such fearful depredations upon the people, and had so enraged them that they could stand it no longer. When the Border Ruffans leund that they could gon of farther, they commenced to fortify themselves in log houses, the profile of Assams of the Territory for the profile of the Service of Service of the Service

Kerses. Here was an armed invasion to crush them out, for no cause under heaven. The Governor and the militis were attempting to crush out the pe ple of Kerses, without any cause whatever; and James Buchanan inderses it. That is the way they are going to make a Free State out of Ransas. Since of the Democratic stump erators say that they are not a Proc Savery party, but are in favor of Freedom in Kansas; but look at the modes they have accepted to carry out Freedom there. The road to accepted to carry out Freedom there. The road to accepted to carry out Freedom there. The road to accepted to wait upon the Governor, to complain of the outrages that had been perpetrated upon them—how they had been robbed how one man was shot and scalped be fore his lite ablood had ceased throbbing in his veins—but he said. "If you will recognize the Shawnee "Mission laws and Legislature, I can open these roads in five hours." Now, if Pennsylvania, Now-Orleans, Baltimore or Boston were to attempt to carry your elections in New-York by force of arms, would you permit them to do so? [Cries of "No, no."] I will not ask you such a question, for it would be an insult. Suppose they attempted to blocksde you here, and seize your merchandise, would you permit it? [Cries of "No! No!"] You would say that they had no right to come here and destroy the Astor House and throw your newspapers (with the exception of The Day-Book and Express) into the river. If the Mayor or President indorses such proceedings, would you not say that they should be hung as high as Hsman? We are entitled to protection until proved goilty. Well, the people of the Territory began to get desperate. They had been contending with those Guerr lia bands, and waited something like a week for their men to return. They had no access to the Governor now think sittime to be more respectful to the Yankers as they call all persons from the North, and he asks Gen. Lane. "What can I do for you!" Gen. Lane says, "We want those prisoners, and we will have them! [Applause]. Col. Cooke K-ness. Here was an armed invasion to crush them Cooke goes to the Governor replies. "When I want you I will let you know." Accordingly, at this time he says he wants him and lets him know. I was at Col. Cooke scamp at the time, and messengers came in great haste from the Coverror. Col. Cooke goes to Col. Wanker and inquires. "What are you doing here?" Walker replies, "We are come up here for the prisoners, and we are going to have them, too "[Cheers]. So the Goverbor and Col. Cooke, having conferred, concluded that they would let the prisoners go. Here is an incident which shows the force of that Government. We generally want a Government that will do what it undertakes to do. Weil, they had for several weeks undertaken to arrest Gen. Lane, and here is he, face to face with Col. Cooke and his United States troeps, in face of the Deputy Marshal, who comes up, thinking it a good opportunity to arrest him—here he is, charged with, treasen, right in the power of the troops and the United States Marshal, there to arrest him; and yet this Governor has not the power to make him prisoner, or rather the Government has gone into curruption so deep that it dare not arrest him. [Loud cheers] Why I ask, if there be treason in these acts is not Gov. Reeder arrested, who is charged in the same bill? Why does a Government, that calls itself a Government allow men to go round the country indicted for treason, and repeating the treason every speech they make [Applause]. If this Administration is to be a type of the next in efficiency it will not smout to much. Well, the Governor agrees that he will disband the militia: and now the Territory is clear. There is no hostile force, except a few near Leavenworth, and when a runnor reaches them that Gen. Lane is coming they rush the ferritory when the new Governor came. Now, since I came here, I have heard it said that this new Governor has made things cutet. Why, they were quiet when he got there, and the Missouri River, and at one town a hundred men join him, having cannon, and they made the gower of the militia: round hissouri. T talk with that kind of a man. Well, they shoot a man down, and the Governor is just behind, and takes his dying testimony; yet no man is arrosted for the mur-der. Here is the Governor, a Judge, and the United States troops within a few miles of United States troops within a few miles of him, and yet no attempt is made to arrest the morderer! In the mean time word is brought to Lawrence that men marching in the direction of Leavenworth are stealing horses, burning and plundering, and the Free State nen are called upon for assistance. They hesitate, and apply to the Governor. In the evening, other messengers come along, applying for help. The Free State men are advised by Mr. Adams to send out a force and attack this par y. They go out with a force of about one hundred, and stop these depredations. What does the Governor do? He arrests all the Free State troops he can find, takes them into Lecompton, and has them all committed, and there they are confined till now, if they have not been liberated since I lett. What is done with the man Clarke, who murdered Barber—with Coleman, who murdered Dow—with those who killed the man on the road to Leavenworth—with those who scaiped Hopps? They are all at large. No one takes them up. But those men who go to protect the country against arson, murder and plunder are arrested and committed for murder. I learn, since coming here, that some two or three hundred who were going into Kansas by the northern route, have been arrested by the Governor. The Missourians have shut up the National highway, and the President of the United States says he cannot keep it open. Here is a river, belonging to the country, blocked up by murderers and robbers, and the President says he has no power to open it. Then the people try to get in by Iowa, and the Governor has them arrested even there. I tell you, friends, it is no matter what you are—whether Whig, or Democrat, or Republican—if you him, and yet no attempt is made to arrest the murderer by nurceers a open it. Then the people try to get in by lows, and the Governor has them arrested even there. I tell you, friends, it is no matter what you are whether Whig, or Democrat, or Republican—if you can from the North, you cannot get into that territory. It is the first question put, "Are you from the North?" And if you are, you are proscribed. That is the kind of government we have got now in Kansas. Is that the kind you want for four years to come? [Cries of "No?"] "Well," it is said, "why do you no? make complaint and have those men arrested? You have United States Marshal has stolen more hores than all the people put together. Now, my home has been stelen. Shall I go to a Court where this man has the election of the Jury, to get justice? Certainly not. Here, too, is a Judge who advises that if a man undertakes to defends himself be commits treason—that the hotels should be burned down, and the printing presess them into the river! Am I to go before a judge of that kind with any complaint? I think not. No! we do not go before hore-thieves and men of that stamp to get justice. We can suffer, but we cannot degrade ourselves to that level [Prolonged cheers]. I will say but little more. Since I have returned, some have asked, Why do not the Free-State men go in and vote, and change these things. I reply that, in the first place, the Legislature chosen by Missourians has passed a law forbidding any man to vote unless he shall swear to support a certain Fugitive Slave law. Now we have nothing to say here about

vote for one. Now, we have abreedy one Constitution, and we const want to sever the work again [Chores]. When I wet up the Joseph Chore when I was a start of the control of the Chore of t

responded to as he returned to his scat.

WM. M. EVARTS, esq., made an able and logical argument in favor of the principles of the Republican party, which was listened to with profound attention. was followed by Senator Wilson of Massachu-

present in a private box, to hear the history of Kansas' wrongs from the lips of his old friend. At the conclusion of his speech he left. Nathaniel P. Banks, Senator Wilson, Ex-Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania, Thurlow Weed, Senator Wilson and other distinguished persons occupied seats on the stage.

Salutes were fired by the Republican artillery during the evening.

POLITICAL ITEMS.